

1. (a) kg : 질량 (mass) ^{뉴턴 무게라고도 함} $2 \times 10 = 20$
 (b) sec : 시간 (time)
 (c) cm/sec² : 가속도 (acceleration)
 (d) N : 힘 (force)
 (e) J : 에너지 (또는 일) (energy or work)
 (f) erg : 에너지 (또는 일) (energy or work)
 (g) K : 온도 (temperature)
 (h) mol : 몰 (quantity)
 (i) Hz : 주파수 (frequency)
 (j) dyne : 힘 (force)

2. (a) $12.3 \text{ J} = 12.3 \times 10^7 \text{ erg} = 1.23 \times 10^8 \text{ erg}$ $2.5 \times 10^8 = 25$
 (b) $34^\circ\text{C} = (273.15 + 34)^\circ\text{C} \times \frac{1\text{K}}{1^\circ\text{C}} = 307\text{K}$
 (c) $83.6 \text{ \AA} = 83.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} = 83.6 \times 10^{-8} \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$
 $= 83.6 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^{-3} \text{ km} = 83.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ km} = 8.36 \times 10^{-14} \text{ km}$
 (d) $4.236 \text{ mol} = 4.236 \text{ mol} \times \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ 개}}{\text{mol}}$
 $= 2.551 \times 10^{24} \text{ 개}$
 (e) $37.567 \text{ ml} = 37.567 \text{ cm}^3 = 37.567 (10^{-2} \text{ m})^3$
 $= 37567 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$
 $= 3.7567 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$

단위 앞부분 0은
중요숫자 포함되면 0점

3. $2 \times 15 = 30$

원자번호	원자량	양자수의 수	중성자 수	질량수
(a) $^{16}_8\text{O}$	16	8	8	16
(b) $^{17}_8\text{O}$	17	8	9	17
(c) $^{18}_8\text{O}$	18	8	10	18

4.
[25]

(a) $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: barium chloride dihydrate

(b) chloric acid : HClO_4

(c) KMnO_4 : potassium permanganate

(d) ferrous chloride : FeCl_2

(e) disodium ammonium phosphate : $\text{Na}_2(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4$

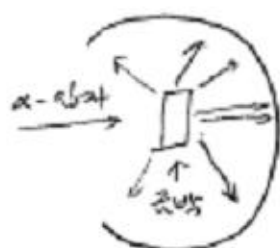
각 5점 $\times 5$
= 25

[2]

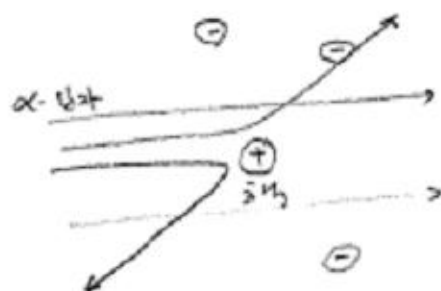
5.
[40]

(a)

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2점 1



레이프는 금은 금박 (gold leaf) 이 α 입자
를 흡수시켰을 때 α 입자가 모든 방향에서
관측되는 것을 보았다. (즉, 흡수 방향의
뒷면에서 가장 많이 흡수됨) [전하 특성의 원자

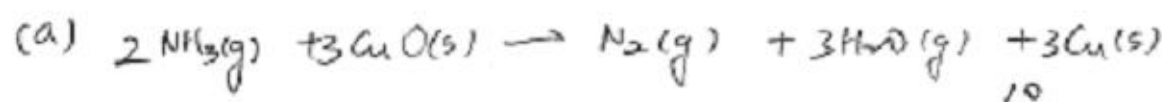
보임 (가득-포함 보임) 이 있다면 α -입자는
가득 흡수되는 방향의 뒷면에서 모두 관측될 것이다.]
이로써 레이프는 2점 2와 같이 원자의
중심에 양전하를 가진 핵이 있고 그 주위를
음전하로 채워진 원자의 대역은 빈
공간인 것이라고 생각하였다. (α -입자는 + 전하
를 가지고 있으므로 핵 전하와의 반발력에
의해 산란된다.)

(b) 정답은 92이다. 가스가 존재하는 것이 아니라 채워진

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6.

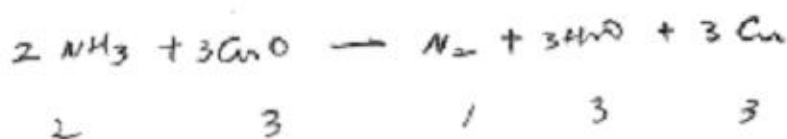
(40)



(b) 산화-환원 반응

$$(c) \quad \text{NH}_3 \quad 9.05 \text{ g} \Rightarrow \frac{9.05 \text{ g}}{17.0 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.532 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{CuO} \quad 45.2 \text{ g} \Rightarrow \frac{45.2 \text{ g}}{79.55 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.568 \text{ mol}$$



$$\text{주어진} \quad 0.532 \text{ mol} \quad 0.568 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{반응} \quad 0.379 \text{ mol} \quad 0.568 \text{ mol} \rightarrow 0.189 \text{ mol} \quad 0.568 \text{ mol} \quad 0.568 \text{ mol}$$

생성물의 양

$$\therefore \text{N}_2 \Rightarrow 0.189 \text{ mol} \times 28.02 \text{ g/mol} = 5.30 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \Rightarrow 0.568 \text{ mol} \times 18.01 \text{ g/mol} = 10.2 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Cu} \Rightarrow 0.568 \text{ mol} \times 63.55 \text{ g/mol} = 36.1 \text{ g}$$

(d) 한정 시약 : CuO
과잉 시약 : NH₃) 5점.

7. 27.29% g or mol을 뺀다면 100%가 된다

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$$\text{130} \quad \text{CO}_2: \text{C의 \% 성분비} = \frac{12.01}{12.01 + 2 \times 16.00} \times 100(\%) = 27.29\%$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}: \text{H의 \% 성분비} = \frac{2 \times 1.008}{2 \times 1.008 + 16.00} \times 100(\%) = 11.19\%$$

$$\text{NH}_3: \text{N의 \% 성분비} = \frac{14.01}{14.01 + 3 \times 1.008} \times 100(\%) = 82.25\%$$

$$0.213\text{g CO}_2 \Rightarrow \text{C의 질량} = 0.213\text{g} \times 0.2729 = 0.0581\text{g}$$

$$0.0310\text{g H}_2\text{O} \Rightarrow \text{H의 질량} = 0.0310\text{g} \times 0.1119 = 0.00347\text{g}$$

$$0.0230\text{g NH}_3 \Rightarrow \text{N의 질량} = 0.0230\text{g} \times 0.8225 = 0.0189\text{g}$$

A에 대한

$$\text{C의 \% 성분비} = \frac{0.0581\text{g}}{0.157\text{g}} \times 100(\%) = 37.0\%$$

$$\text{H의 \% 성분비} = \frac{0.00347\text{g}}{0.157\text{g}} \times 100(\%) = 2.21\%$$

$$\text{N의 \% 성분비} = \frac{0.0189\text{g}}{0.103\text{g}} \times 100(\%) = 18.3\%$$

$$\therefore \text{O의 \% 성분비} = 100 - (37.0 + 2.21 + 18.3)(\%) = 42\%$$

$\therefore$ A 100g의 조성

$$\text{C의 mole 수} = \frac{37.0\text{g}}{12.01\text{g/mol}} = 3.08\text{mol}$$

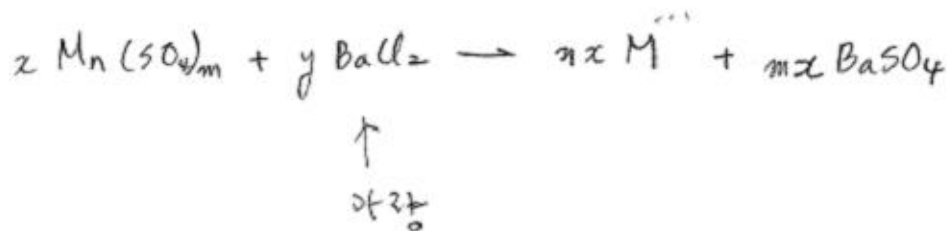
$$\text{H의 mole 수} = \frac{2.21\text{g}}{1.008\text{g/mol}} = 2.19\text{mol}$$

$$\text{N의 mole 수} = \frac{18.3\text{g}}{14.01\text{g/mol}} = 1.31\text{mol}$$

$$\text{O의 mole 수} = \frac{42\text{g}}{16.00\text{g/mol}} = 2.6\text{mol}$$

$$\therefore \text{A의 화학식} : \text{C}_{3.08}\text{H}_{2.19}\text{N}_{1.31}\text{O}_{2.6} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_6}$$

8.
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$$\text{BaSO}_4: \text{SO}_4^{2-} \text{의 \% } m \text{ 분율} = \frac{32.06 + 4 \times (16.00)}{137.3 + 32.06 + 4 \times (16.00)}$$

$$= 41.16\%$$

$$0.2327 \text{ g BaSO}_4 \text{ 의 } \text{SO}_4^{2-} \text{의 } m \text{ 분율}$$

$$= 0.2327 \text{ g} \times 0.4116 = 0.09578 \text{ g}$$

$$\therefore 0.1472 \text{ g} \times m \text{ Mn의 } m \text{ 분율} = 0.1472 - 0.09578 \text{ (g)}$$

$$= 0.0514 \text{ g}$$

$$\therefore 0.1472 \text{ g} \times m \text{ SO}_4^{2-} \text{의 mole } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.09578 \text{ g}}{32.06 + 4 \times 16.00 \text{ (g/mol)}} = 9.971 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Ti의 mole } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.0514 \text{ g}}{47.88 \text{ g/mol}} = 1.07 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Na의 mole } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.0514 \text{ g}}{22.99 \text{ g/mol}} = 2.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Ga의 mole } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.0514 \text{ g}}{69.72 \text{ g/mol}} = 7.37 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$\therefore \text{A의 } m \text{ 분율} \times m \text{ 분율} = \text{Ti: } 1.07 \times 10^{-3} (\text{SO}_4)_{9.971 \times 10^{-4}} = \text{TiSO}_4$$

$$\text{B} \quad \quad \quad : \text{Na } 2.24 \times 10^{-3} (\text{SO}_4)_{9.971 \times 10^{-4}} \approx \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$\text{C} \quad \quad \quad : \text{Ga } 7.37 \times 10^{-4} (\text{SO}_4)_{9.971 \times 10^{-4}} \approx \text{Ga}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$$

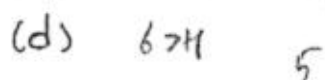
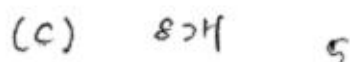
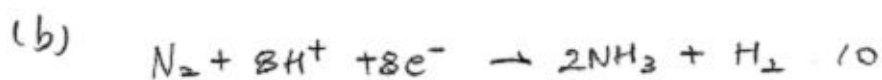
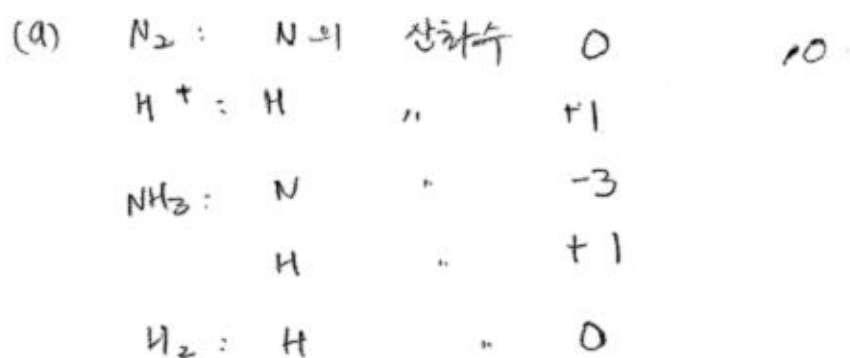
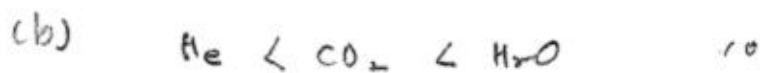
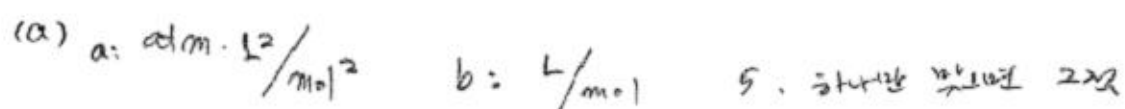
$$\text{Ti의 } m \text{ 분율} \quad 42.88 \text{ } m \text{ 분율} \quad \text{Ti의 } m \text{ 분율} \quad (42.88 \text{ } m \text{ 분율}) \quad \text{Ti의 } m \text{ 분율} \quad 42.88$$

$$\text{Ti의 mole } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{0.0514 \text{ g}}{42.88 \text{ g/mol}} = 1.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

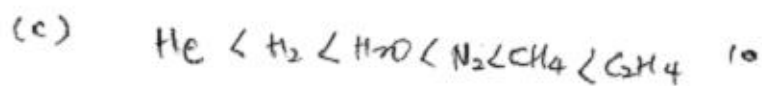
$$\therefore \text{A} \gg \text{Ti: } 1.19 \times 10^{-3} (\text{SO}_4)_{9.971 \times 10^{-4}} \approx \text{TiSO}_4$$

9.

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화학적 비극성 분자 극성 분자 (분자간의 인력이 클수록, ↑)

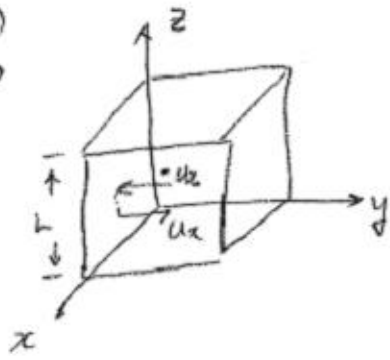


분자의 크기 순서

17

1/1
50

(a)
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모든면의 정육면체의 상자 안에서 (부피 = L^3)

가체 분자의 속도를

$\vec{u} = (u_x, u_y, u_z)$ 라고 하면

x를 평면이 가하는 힘 (하나의 분자 $\uparrow$ 의 무게)
 $\uparrow$
 질량 m

$$F_x = \frac{\Delta m u_x}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{m(u_x - (-u_x))}{L/u_x}$$

$$= \frac{2mu_x^2}{L}$$

$$\therefore F_y = 2mu_y^2/L, \quad F_z = 2mu_z^2/L$$

$$\therefore \text{Total force} = \frac{2m}{L}(u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u_z^2) = \frac{2m\bar{u}^2}{L} = F \quad (\text{by 1 molecule})$$

$$\therefore F = 2m\bar{u}^2/L \quad (\bar{u}^2 : \text{평균 제곱 속도})$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{F}{\text{area}} = \frac{2m\bar{u}^2/L}{6L^2} = \frac{2m\bar{u}^2}{6L^3} = \frac{m\bar{u}^2}{3V} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{V} m\bar{u}^2$$

$\therefore n$ mole 의 가체 분자에 의해 발생하는 압력, P

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \frac{nN_A(\frac{1}{2}m\bar{u}^2)}{V} \quad N_A : \text{Avogadro's \#}$$

$$\therefore (K.E)_{avg} = N_A(\frac{1}{2}m\bar{u}^2) \propto T \quad \text{이므로}$$

$$\therefore \frac{PV}{n} = \frac{2}{3} (K.E)_{avg} \propto T$$

$$\therefore \frac{PV}{n} = RT \quad \leftarrow \text{가체 상수}$$

$$\therefore PV = nRT$$

11. (cont'd) (8)

(b)

$$u_{rms} = \sqrt{\overline{u^2}}$$

(a) 0.1 m $\frac{2}{3} (K.E)_{avg} = RT$

$$\frac{2}{3} (N_A \frac{1}{2} m \overline{u^2}) = RT$$

$$\therefore \overline{u^2} = \frac{3RT}{N_A m} = \frac{3RT}{M} \quad \leftarrow \text{Molar mass}$$

$$\therefore u_{rms} = \sqrt{\overline{u^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$$

(c)

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$$u_{rms, CH_4, 25^\circ C} = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 0.08206 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm} / \text{K} \cdot \text{mol} \times (25 + 273.15) \text{ K}}{(12.01 + 4 \times 1.008) \text{ g/mol}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{4.575 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm} / \text{g}}$$

$$\text{L} \cdot \text{atm} / \text{g} = (0.1 \text{ m})^3 (1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2) / 10^{-3} \text{ g} \quad \leftarrow \text{Pa}$$

$$= (10^{-3} \text{ m}^3) (1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{sec}^2 \cdot \text{m}^2) / (10^{-3} \text{ kg})$$

$$= 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^2 / \text{sec}^2$$

$$\therefore u_{rms} = \sqrt{4.575 \times 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^2 / \text{sec}^2}$$

$$= \underline{680.8 \text{ m/sec}}$$